Amusements, de.

ALLEMANIA HALL.-This Evening at 8.- "Earth BROADWAY THEATER, This Evening at S. - "Ma to Autonotie." Mrs. W. F. Lander.

BRYANT'S NEW MINSTREL HALL, Tammany Building. Forriceulast., adjaining Academy of Music.—This Evening—
ing. Forriceulast., adjaining Academy of Music.—This Evening—
ing. Forriceulast. Minstrels.

La Sonambula, the Midnight Grecian Bender. "Bryant's Minstrels.

EUROPICAN CIRCUS, Thirty-fourth-st. and Broad-say-This Aftercoon at 2 and Evening at 5.—Feats of Horsemanship, lanes Robinson, Jennie Watson, utc.

PIPTH-AVE. ART GALLERY.-This Day-Free

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This Brouing at 74.—"Orphoc aux Enfers." S. M. Carroll. MINER & BARKER'S ART GALLERY, No. 845 Broad-NEW-YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth-st.—This Evening
NEW-YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth-st.—This Evening
at himself athetic Skill. Melleville, Elisler, Conrads, &c. NEW-YORK THEATER.—This Evening at 8.—"Under

Niblo's Garden.-This Evening at 8.-"Eliza-OLYMPIC THEATER—This Evening at 8.—"Humpty Dumpty," G. L. For, Mile. Sangali.

PIRE'S OPERA HOUSE-This Evening at 8.-" La PUTNAM'S Art GALLERY.—This Day and Evening.—

PHENAN S ALL CONTROL OF STREET SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREIS, No. 585 Broadway— This Evening—Opers Bouffe—" Barber Brown, or the Pacific Sloper," THEATRE FRANCAIS. - This Evening at 71. - "Gen-viere de Brakant." Mile. Marie Desclaura, Mile. Fontanel and M.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATER, COT. Madison-ave. and East Toronto sixthest. This Evening Twelth Night." Prof. R. R. Raymond. WALLACK'S THEATER-This Evening at 8. - "The

WOOD & MUSEUM AND METROPOLITAN THEATER, Browlway and Thistiothest.—This Afternoon at 2.—"Cinderolla." This Reculus at E.—Trion, the Man at the Wheel, "and "Did You ever Send Your Wife to Jersey?" Throughout the day—The Ellinger and Post Combination, and trans Menagerie of Living Wild Animals.

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as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition when we
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rent. Also for sale, a large stock of accordingly Plano of various
makers, all in thorough repoir and good order.

Just try WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY CONSTITUTION LAFE SYRUP eradicates, root and branch, all BREPTIVE DISEASES of the SKIN. For sale by all drag-

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MARKS'S Patent First Premiums ARTIFICIAL was, with India rubber hands and feet. A A. Marks, 573 B way, N.Y. DR. PALMER'S ARM AND LEG "THE BEST."
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A NEW REMEDY-COLD-INE-For colds and songha RUSHTON'A No 10 Aster House, corner Barclar at.

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AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES,
In Gold and Coin Silver Cases oul;
Sond for a price list.
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No. 171 BROADWAY, COTHER OF COURTHANDS AS

BENEDICT BROS., 691 Broadway, near Fourth-st. Jawning: slso agents for the orlebrated American Walthum Watchen Very low price Send for price list.

CREAM FOR CONSUMPTIVES-JOLY'S PHOS-

New-Work Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1868.

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claimed Merchandise, Music, Naturalization Frauds, Oity Government, Base Ball, the Sixteenth Ward Homicide, the Callicot Habeas Corpus, Quarantine Residences at Coney Island, Mr. Hoffman at Sing Sing, the Boys in Blue, the Kentucky Bourbon and other Whisky cases, Fatal Accident to a Contractor, the California Earthquakes—Repairing Damages, Terrific Gale on Lake Erie, Singular Murder Trial in Connecticut, The Mother of Colfax, Contest Hoffman's Election, and the Courts, may be found on the second page; the Money Article, the Markets and Shipping Intelligence, on the third; New Publications on the sixth, and Real Estate on the seventh page. seventh page.

Mr. Hoffman advises the Republicans not to contest the election, but to gracefully submit. He knows where his interests lie.

When will the indictments against the whisky thieves be tried? and what is the use of a District Attorney who allows the mosses to grow over his bills of indictment?

indictments which were never intended to be prosecuted were sometimes obtained for partisan purposes.

Gov. Clayton of Arkansas has ordered the raising of 60,000 State Militia, or enough to keep the Ku-Klux Klan in subjection until the expiration of President Johnson's term of office.

The Rosenberg and other naturalization fraud cases were yesterday transferred from the United States District to the United States Circuit Court, where they are to be brought up to-morrow morning.

The World Arithmetic Man is not dead. He has turned up in South Carolina. On Sunday he sent a dispatch from Raleigh, N. C., announcing 3,000 Rebel majority in South Carolina. We print this morning a dispatch from Charleston giving a Republican majority of 9,900.

Grant's first order is a good one. He directs the destruction of all letters asking office, and Gen. Badeau is chief executioner. When Gen. Grant wants men to hold office he will probably send for them. Just now stationery, rhetoric, and postage stamps are wasted.

Official returns elect Lewis Tillman to Congress from the IVth Tennessee (Mullins's) District by 200 majority. C. A. Sheafe, Demoerat, has heretofore been reported as elected. The Tennessee delegation now stands eight Republicans and one Democrat.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday directed the Street Commissioner to remove the Broadway or "Loew" Bridge within five days, and place it at the disposal of the Central Park Commissioners. Mr. Loew need have no fears of losing his immortality, however. There is many another monumentum are perennius of Ring wastefulness and rapacity.

The report maintains itself that the Spanish crown will be offered to Marshal Espartero. There is most probably no prince in Europe who, if elected Spanish King, would be able to rule Spain as well as Espartero, who once before, as Regent of Spain, has given proof of great administrative ability. Next to proclaiming a Republic this would be the most liberal step with regard to the future government of the country that could be taken.

One of the Spanish papers published in Havana admits that an expedition of Spanish parts, the soothing effect to the munous bring of the windpips allays (croops into the interior, in search of provisions Pulmonary irritation and gives relief in Coughs, Colds, and the und supplies, had returned without success, and various Throat Affections to which public speakers and singers are that the Robels have seized the mails at various points within the disturbed district. This seems to indicate that the insurgents actually control a portion of the Eastern district. No change in favor of the Government is expected so long as Lersundi acts as Captain-General. His successor, Gen. Dulce, is very popular among the Cubans; if any Spaniard, he is the man to restore quiet. But there is in Cuba a party which, under all circumstances, will work for its independence; and whenever full liberty of the press shall be established in Cuba this party is likely to grow.

> The following table gives the names of the United States Senators whose terms of office expire on March 4, with the names of their successors, so far as chosen. (Democrats

italic.)
States. Retiring Senators. New Senators. CaliforniaJohn Conness
Connecticut James Diron W.A.Buckingham
DelawareJames A. Bayard A Democrat
Indiana Thomas A. Hendricks A Republican
Maine Lot M. Morrill A Republican
Massachusetts.Charles Sumper A Republican
Maryland *Thomas A. Hamilton Thos. A. Hamilton
Michigan Zachariah Chandler A Republican
Minnesota Alexander Ramsey A Republican
Missouri John B. Honderson A Republican
Nebraska Thomas W. Tipton A Republican
Nevada William M. Stewart A Republican
New-Jersey. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen. A Democrat
New-York Edwin D. Morgan A Republican
Ohio Benjamin F. Wade Allen G. Thurman
Pennsylvania. Chas. R. Euckalew A Republican
Rhode Island William Sprague William Sprague
Tennessee Darul T. Patterson W. G. Brownlow
Vermont George F. Edmunds Geo. F. Edmunds
West Virginia Peter G. Van Winkle A Republican
Wiscousip James R. Doolittle A Republican

OUR NATIONAL FINANCES.

The last monthly statement of the National Debt, with the operations of the Treasury Department throughout October, has now been for several days before the public. The only general comment it has provoked relates to the prospect or probability of Mr. McCulloch's stepping in to "relieve the "Money Market," after the fashion that the late Nicholas Biddle contrived to render so odious.

Now we do not know nor care whether the Secretary of the Treasury will or will not do any thing to help those who have sold stocks that they do not own or those who have bought stocks that they do not expect nor desire to hold, but we hope and trust he has resolved to do nothing in the premises, which is the right thing to do, so far as it goes. What we would like to learn of the Secretary is, How long does he propose to keep One Hundred Millions of coin idle and useless in the Treasury, when he might well spare Sixty Millions of it to buy up interest-bearing Debt, and thus save the country Three or Four Millions per annum? And to this question we can get no answer, even by irresponsible rumor from Washington. We owe a great National Debt, which bears a high rate of interest. Our bonds sell far below their frue value, in part because they are superabundant. Were their volume sensibly reduced, they would command better prices. Had Mr. McCulloch, two to three years ago, employed Fifty Millions of Gold in buying up such interest-bearing obligations of the Treasury as could be bought to the best advantage, he would have thereby improved the National credit, while saving some Ten Millions which he has since paid as interest on the bonds he might thus have canceled. Nay, more: he would have saved the country at least Ten Millions more in the price of the bonds which have meantime been sent to Europe and sold for much less than they are worth-sold so cheap because so many were pressing on the market. The country is not less than Twenty Millions of dollars poorer, while its bonds are worth considerably less, than if Mr. McCulloch had persistently pursued the policy of paying off interest-bearing debt with every dollar that was not needed in

the current fiscal operations of the Treasury. Why this vast bulk of useless Gold has been and still is kept in the Treasury, when it might have been used to reduce the public burdens, and exalt the public credit, we have never had an interview with Commissioner Rollins on Internal Revenue matters. This is among our mysterious Washington oracles.

Judge Barnard, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday charged the Grand Jury, in a very gingerly manner, to look out for the election frauds. He was particularly emphatic in cantioning his jury against finding indiction and so in sulface and interview with Commissioner Rollins on Solution of the Solution of the Solution of Solution been permitted to understand. If Mr. McCul-

tinue to suffer a loss of \$10,000 per day through Mr. McCutloch's refusal to do what is so ob viously and plainly the right thing?

Looking at his last exhibit, we observe without surprise that his wrong-doing is aggravated. Here is the proof:

Gold in Treasury \$96,891,847 \$103,407, Five-Twenty Bonds 1,594,888,600 1,599,312, Increase of Gold \$6,516,137 Do. Bonds \$7,425,650 Thus the Secretary has increased his vast hoard of coin by \$6,516,137, at the same time that he has issued \$7,423,650 of new Five-Twenties!-the market value of the two amounts being nearly the same. Had he bought up and paid off \$60,000,000 of interest-bearing Debt, instead of issuing Seven Millions of new bonds, we are confident that the Government credit would have been essentially strengthened, while the annual burden of the Public Debt

would have been sensibly reduced. Can it be that a policy so manifestly hostile to the public interest will much longer be persisted in?

THE WHISKY RING.

Counselor Binckley, who made so poor a fist of exposing the Revenue swindlers in our City and elsewhere, has been wisely succeeded by Judge William Fullerton, who has for some weeks been quietly following the clues placed in his hands, with intent to bring the robbers, official and unofficial, to justice. We have seldom found occasion to praise Andrew Johnson; but in Judge Fullerton he has found the right man for the work in hand-one who can never be bullied nor bought. His character is proof against detraction; and we do not credit the report that the Ring have conspired to indict him for following up its members so sharply. They are simply trying to frighten him, but they have mistaken their man. We heartily wish they would get him indicted; that would bring them to close quarters at once. But they will think twice before proceeding to that extremity.

We exhort Mr. Fullerton to "hew up to the "line, let the chips fall as they may." We do not guess who are the calprits, but the wounded pigeons will be known by their fluttering. Only let the President back Mr. Fullerton unreservedly, and Millions will be restored to the Treasury that have been diverted into the wallets of knaves. Conrage and unselfish devotion to the public interests now may save the Treasury from embarrassment if not bankruptcy in the near future. Let us each opments cannot be far off.

THE FRAUDS IN COUNTING. There is a fatality in crime that it is never punishment. Notwithstanding the stuffing of chanical skill were brought up to the capacity the Registries of New-York City with 46,000 to mend land even make the looms. In edubroadcast, so that whoever wished could get and afterward the Latin grammar. They Hoffman, and finally, in spite of the secret circular issued in the name of Samuel J. Tilden. as if he had signed it, whereby the Inspectors ready accomplished for themselves, that which and Canvassers in New York and Brooklyn all of them are ambitious and competent to were warned to hold their poll-lists and ballotboxes open until the rural districts were heard from, so as to stuff them at the last moment with the votes required to elect Hoffman, the remaining precaution necessary to avoid the detection of telligent, but because the Spanish and Portuthe crime was wholly omitted. In twenty districts of New-York City the rogues neglected to stuff as many new names into the registry lists as they were adding votes for Hoffman, and so the entire vote of these districts is rendered than there are names registered. As the men estimated that where one of them exceeded his registry list, at least five must have been careful enough to examine it and see that they did not. If this estimate be well founded, we may assume that in at least one hundred election new ballots added to insure the election of Hoffman. And if the exclusion of the returns known to be fraudulent diminish Hoffman's majority by 4,385, it is not unlikely that the exclusion of all the districts in which ballotstuffing was practiced would still further diminish his majority by five times that number, or say twenty thousand votes. There is a fruitful field for investigation open to the committee who have that work in charge. We hope they will "push things."

ABOUT TENURE-OF-OFFICE.

The National Intelligencer makes an elaborate argument, urging upon Congress "the early restoration to the Presidential office of "its legitimate functions," and insists that at this session of Congress "the extension of the "anthority of the President" shall take place, It seriously questions whether, if it is not done now, it will be for years to come, at least "until the people shall, some two years hence, have an opportunity to express their wishes "on this issue in choosing representatives." "For," says The Intelligencer,

"The mass of moderate men, the business men, the great Conservative party, and all sincere friends of Gen. Grant, will require this change. But that there will be insidious, carefully concerted, persistent, and probably open oppo-sition to the reform, cannot be doubted. Men, as a general rule, follow their interests. The plunderers and theves will probably prefer the present shelter of the Senate, as safest on the whole; and the Jacobin leaders— the Superers Bankells Wilsons and Rulers—who have the Suppers, Boutwells, Wilsons, and Buffers—who have reveled for years past in the sweets of stolen power, will, of course, be reductant to surrender it to the rightful owner."

We trust that Congress will be cautious in dealing with the legislation of the past few years. During the war, and in the excitement succeed ing the war, many laws, no doubt, were passed for temporary purposes. It is possible that some of these laws impinged the Presidential office; but their spirit was wise. Congress never passed a better law, in some respects, than the Tenure-of-Office Act. The details of the bill may require modification. It is difficult, almost impossible, to create a measure that is in itself a radical change, without complication and vexatious constructions of law. We have seen this in the working of the Tenure-of-Office bill; but its effect will be to relieve from party strife and Presidential pique the great civil service of the nation. It will enable us to have a better class of men for public officemore faithful clerks, heads of bureaus who have experience, and public servants who will feel that they are retained, not because of their devotion to partisan interests, but simply from their merits as public officers. This bill transferred into the American Government a principle that holds good in the busi-

make this comment with any direct or indirect reference to his Administration; it is the principle for which we contend. It was not necessary to pass this law over Washington, Jefferson, and Adams; but it becomes necessary, after we have been taught by Jackson, Buchanan, and Johnson to what base uses the patronage of the Presidential office can be devoted. We trust the law will be carefully amended and digested, and that upon it may be engrafted some of the features of Mr. Jenckes's Civil Service bill; but we are decidedly against any change of the wise policy which took from the Presidential office its monarchical and despotic character.

-This is our deliberate judgment, and we think it is also the judgment of Gen. Grant.

THE LOOM AMONG THE INDIANS.

We have long been of the opinion that the first step toward the intellectual, moral, and religious reform of Indians as well as of white men is to teach them civilized industries. We are doubtful if tribes of Indians can be converted from hunting directly to plowing. Or rather we are sure they cannot. But they can be won from hunting to grazing, and the second generation of men reared among flocks of sheep and herds of cattle would contain many farmers. The distinction to-day between the hostile tribes and the peaceful tribes is simply a distinction between the rich or grazing tribes, whose herds are ample for their support, and the poor or hunting tribes, who, when game is scarce, are compelled to steal, murder, and go on the war-path. To send troops against them and thrash them, is like sending infantry against musketoes. The musketoes suck the blood of the infantry till they are filled, and the Indians get a better support from the waste and stealings which they obtain by hanging on the flanks of our trains, than they could get by keeping their treaties of peace with our Government. Mr. S. M. Goodale of Ohio has a plan for

civilizing the Indians by teaching them how

to weave their own blankets from brightcolored yarns, to be furnished necessarily by the Government. It is thought that the fondness of the Indians for bright colors will attract them to this mode of employment, and that by the use of two thousand dollars the Commissioner of Indian Affairs could thoroughly test the experiment. We greatly fear that not only must men become graziers before they can be farmers, but they must advance keep an eye on this proceeding, for rich devel- to farming and mechanical trades before they can profitably be taught manufactures, of however simple a kind. Until the Indians can be brought to grow the wool it is futile to attempt to teach them to weave it. It is even doubtquite so skillful as to avoid making blunders ful if locms could be introduced among them sufficient, if rightly used, for its detection and profitably and permanently, unless their memore names than there were actual voters, and cating the Indians we must advance as despite the issue of 38,000 anturalization papers we do with infants-the alphabet first them for a dollar and a promise to vote for must be farmers and mechanics before they can be weavers, and they are not now ready even to be farmers. Their first and which accomplished its purpose just as well step, that which some of the tribes have altake, is raising the tougher varieties of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine. This has long since been accomplished in South America and Mexico, not because the Indian there was more inguese settlers of those parts were more indolent than the English and French settlers of North America, therefore more inclined to grazing, and therein better fitted by meeting the Indian half way to civilize instead of void by the fact that there are more votes polled destroy him. Hence, Mexico has an Indian President, while the United States does not engaged in this ballot-stuffing operation are rise even to an Indian Policy, unless it be that of extermination.

WHAT SHOULD BE.

We may now invite immigrants from other lands to flock hither with the assurance that our whole land, and not merely the northern districts the returns were "manipulated" and third of its area, as heretofore, is open to their industry and capital. Within Grant's four years of Peace our immigration should rise to half a million souls per annum, two-thirds of whom will go to build up the waste places of the South. With proper protection to American Industry, this flood of immigration should bear to our shores not mainly unskilled laborers or starying paupers, but the most skillful miners, mechanics, and artizans of Europe. It should fill all our interior cities with the hum of manufactures, and thus tend toward that diversity of industry which imparts the largest profits and the highest civilization and happiness to a people; and renders it in the industrial sense free and independent.

Eighty years ago we freed our Government from Great Britain. Let us now free our industry from subordination to foreign industry. Within eight years we have made our laborers free, let us now combine to keep their labor profitable. It is a more vital condition of dependence to have our cloth woven in Manchester than to have our laws drafted in London. Our national strength will enlarge more rapidly from setting up in the Mississippi valley the ten thousand manufactories which make our clothes than from founding in Washington the one which turns out our laws. It more nearly affects our national wealth to stop the outflow of two hundred millions of dollars per annum to pay for manufactures which we need to produce in America on tea.

tion and all financial questions, and leaves Congress free to adopt such financial policies as the exigencies of the country may require. The return of our Government, banks, and people to specie payments cannot be long delayed. The Government being no longer a borrower, our bonds must soon rise to par with gold in the markets of the world, carrying our currency with them. Gen. Grant's election gives the assurance of vigorous protection to all who take their capital or merely the labor of their hands into the South, and prompt punishment to all who trespass on the sovereign right of an American citizen to go where he will, settle where he likes, and say what he pleases. Millions of capital could not so enrich South and North, East and West, as does this verdict of the people in favor of equal rights and republican liberty.

It is a great mistake-entertained, however, only by those who have not read the Rev. Mr.

of this immortal benefactor of the human race, leaving word that he offered himself up "as a 'sacrifice to the genius of the First Emperor;" and a very handsome thing it was in the Belgian clergyman to do it. The shade of the mighty hero-who himself tried to commit suicide when things went badly with him, and who failed because the poison, long carried upon his person, had lost its potency-must have looked down with complacency upon the reverend gentleman from Belgium. It must have seemed to the imperial ghost like a revival of the good old times when hundreds of thousands of men were shot or sabered at the imperial bidding-a revival, it is true, upon a small scale; but, then, half a drop is better than no blood at all. The Belgian, doubtless, burned to link his name forever with that of the great Napoleon; he, probably, had no talent for manufacturing books, and no literary credit with eminent publishers; but he did what he could. Nature had given him the brains which she sometimes denies to the historian, and he cheerfully blew them out as an

act of homage to the conqueror. Our great American writer has been anticipated in this exhibition of reverence, and for the present he must content himself with extending his brains in the production of history upon history; but when Napoleon III, has shuffled off the coil, perhaps Mr. Abbott will go over to Paris and blow out his brains literally (as he has already done metaphorically) in honor of the Emperor now reigning, thereby entitling his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, to the grand cross of the Legion of Honor, should a fourth Bonaparte happen to inherit the throne.

"CARPET-BAGGERS."

A leading Republican in Georgia, correctly understanding us to deprecate the selection of recent immigrants from the North to fill responsible offices at the South, when capable and worthy Southern-born Republicans can be found to fill them, makes the following interesting and satisfactory statement:

teresting and satisfactory statement:

"I have thought a few facts about this matter, from one who knows, might be of interest, and convince you that the Carpet baggers of Georgia, at least, are not 'grasjong,' and the idea that they fill all the offices, or seek to fill them, is as false as it is damaging to the Republican party of this State. Our Governor, all our State officers, the two United States Senators, and six out of seven Congressmen, were residents of Georgia before the war, as were the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives. Out of the two hundred and trenty members of the Legislature but seven are Northern men who have come here since the war. Of these seven, three own and work large plantations upon which they reside. Another is a merchant of extensive husiness, who has lost thousands of dollars by crediting the class who now hove so loadly against the 'intrusion of forequers' upon their 'sacred' soil.' Another has, by his unthing charge and perseverance, established a newsthe class who now how so loadly against the 'Intrason of foreigners' upon their 'sacred soil.' Abother has, by his untiling their, and perseverance, established a newspaper. The Loyal Georgian, which commands admiration not only for its able and maniy advocacy of freedom, but also for its business success. Of the remaining two, one is a one-armed solder of the Union, who fought under U. S. Grant; the other a gentleman well known and esteemed as a teacher in Western New-York. These are the men against whom this absurd cry is raised on account of the accident of birth. Though extensively acquainted with the office-holders throughout the State, I know of but two men of the carpet-bag persuasion filling county offices. One of these is a lawyer, the other a planter—both men of ability and character. The Convention which framed our new Constitution boasted but twelve members of this class; and the Constitution thus framed evaludes every man not having resided three years in the State from the judicial beach, and, by adopting Irwin's Code, required a residence of five years for the position of State's Attorney or Solicitors. No Carpetbagges there."

HOW OUR NATIONAL TAXES COMPARE .. WITH OUR RUM TAX.

The Democratic party delight to expatiate upon the "load of taxation under which the people are grouning" by reason of the National Debt. They cannot magnify fit enough, nor paint its horrors in too vivid colors. Yet this party are everywhere the champions of 'Free Rum," which taxes the country every

year to an amount exceeding the whole principal of the National Debt. Let us look at the figures. Commissioner Wells reports to Congress, from the official and sworn returns of the retail liquor dealers of the United States, that the value of the liquors retailed by them over vestigation of these frauds, and protect Mr. their counters and drunk when sold is as | Hoffman, so far as possible, from an inquiry

| AMOUNT OF SALES OF RETAIL LIQUOR DEALERS. | New York | \$246,617,529 | Vermont | \$4,786 | Pennsylvania | 182,663,496 | Kamas | 8,598 | Illinois | 119,933,948 | Leuisana | 45,021 | Ohio | 131,334,875 | Tennessee | 20,283 | Massachussetts | 27,979,575 | Georgia | 25,388 | Maryland | 40,561,629 | Vergina | 26,132 | Missouri | 54,627,855 | Alabama | 23,025 | Indiana | 51,413,890 | Texas | 21,751 | California | 80,924,000 | South Carolina | 10,510 | Kentucky | 50,223,115 | North Carolina | 13,234 | Wisconsin | 42,818,848 | West Virginia | 8,806 | Wisconsin.... Michigan.... Iowa.... 43,818,845 West Virginia .. 52,784,170 Arkansas.... 35,892,695 Delaware.... 35,001,230 Mississippi... Connecticut... New-Jersey... Maine... Rhode Island. 42,468,740 Oregon. 8,257,015 Nevada. 10,234,240 Nebraska 3,220,815 12,629,175 Colorado 3,745,215 14,384,970 The Territories 14,169,400 10,376,450 \$1,483,491,865

The mere value of the liquors drunk by the people in one Iyear in the United States is, therefore, nearly Fifteen Hundred Millions of Dollars, or three-fifths of the National Debt. As the amount of taxes paid by the retailers is proportionate to the amount of their sales, we might safely assume that the real quantities sold are much larger, but we are content with the retailers' own figures. But this is not all. In the manufacture of this amount of liquor it is safe to estimate that the materials used, including corn, rye, potatoes, hops, and other crops, and the labor, are worth fifty per cent of the liquors produced. This leaves the distillers and brewers a net profit of one hundred per cent on their active capital invested every time it is used, which surely ought to be enough, as they can "turn" their capital four or five times in a year. If this estimate be correct, there are destroyed or consumed in making these liquors \$750,000,000 worth of grains of various kinds, potatoes, grapes, hops, and labor-i. c., this value of these articles is deducted from the sum total of the useful industry of the country, and contributes in no than to contest the payment of the stamp tax degree to its support. The rye consumed in making whisky would have made bread, and The election of Gen. Grant settles reconstruc- its withdrawal from the supply of rye for bread makes every loaf of bread dearer. So of the other grains. Adding the value of the food products and labor which are withdrawn from all useful channels and practically destroyed in the manufacture of spirituous liquors, we find the total destruction of values amounts to \$2,250,000,000 per year, or considerably more than the interest-bearing portion of the Na-But this is not the entire taxation which the

people pay to sustain "Free Rum." To arrive at the grand total we must still add the loss to the labor, health, and industry of the people which results from its consumption. Scientific research has shown, and scientific men substantially agree, that Alcohol contains no nutritive principle whatever; that it acts while in the system like ether, chloroform, or any other poison, to derange the healthy action of mind and body; that all men, without exception, can endure more heat or cold, more labor or exposure, more deprivation and pain, more mental

wealth are thus reduced to the minimum, no limit can be assigned to the evils resulting from its consumption in the form of liquors. Twenty-five cents' worth of these fluids may unfit a man for business; fifty cents' worth may place his entire property at the disposal of a swindler, and seventy-five cents' worth may cause him to murder his wife, his parents, or his children. But merely the time wasted in intoxication, and the destruction of property resulting from the carelessness and crimes of intoxicated persons, may be estimated at \$300,000,000 per aunum, and even this is far below the truth. This brings our annual taxation for "Free "Rum" up to \$25,500,000,000, or considerably more than the entire principal of the National Debt. In other words, if there were no spirituous liquors drunk in the United States the people would save enough thereby to pay of the entire National Debt within one year. The people of Great Britain, France, Prussia, Austria, and Russia could do the same with their respective debts. Is it not strange that the Democratic party should feel so grievously the burden of the National Debt, which taxes the entire population of the United States less than one cent per head per day, while they unanimously support Free Rum, which taxes the same people \$1 75 per head per day.

A "Western Social Science Association," the call for which was issued last August, will meet to organize and elect officers on November 10, in Chicago. Besides effecting a pern 1nent organization, it is expected that twentyseven papers on some of the most interesting problems of Social Science will be read at this November meeting. These include articles on Prison Reform, by Dr. Wines of New-York, Superintendent Brockway of Detroit, the Rev. F. H. Wines of Springfield, Ill., and the R. v. Edward Eggleston of Chicago; on Deaf Mutes, Feeble-Minded Children, Inebriates, and Dementia, by Drs. Gillett, McFarland, and Wilbur, of Jacksonville, U. S. Davis of Chleago, and John R. Woods of Winchester; on Womans' Work and Place in Society, by Dr. Gregory; on Lodging-Houses for Women, by Mrs. Dald of Boston ; on the Divorce Laws, by Dr. Woolsey of New-Haven; on Abortion, by Dr. J. R. Weist of Indiana; on Domestic Service, by Prof. Wayland; on the Licentionsness of our Age and Country, by Mr. Coffin of Kalamazoe. &c., &c. There heads suffice to indicate that the leading questions of Social Science will be treated with much interest and ability. We should be glad to see comprehensive papers on the industrial and moral effects of the Abolition of Slavery in the United States, on the failure of our modes of civilizing the Aborigines, on the Resources of the Msssissippi Valley for the development of Manufacturing Industry, on the Mormon social system and its effects, on the means of securing unity and reform in our National and Municipal Governments, and other subjects of a like national character. The N. Y. Times, which supported Mr. Hoffs

man for Mayor, and did not do much to oppose him for Governor, insists that the investigation which has been ordered by the Union League shall proceed, that it shall be "in a "certain sense non-partisan," that Mr. Hoffman shall not be disturbed, for the proposition to contest his election is "certain to "awake partisan feeling," and damage "the "material purpose of the inquiry." It also suggests that some other gentleman should make the contest, and names a candidate whose minority in New-York City is somewhere in the neighborhood of 60,000. This is all child's play, and The Times does not mean what it says. What it does mean is to throw wha .ever influence it may possess against the ininto the manner of his election. The present position of The Times is only another of the many evidences it has recently given of its secret devotion to Tammany Hall. What with deliberately praising Peter B. Sweeny for doing an act which if he had refraines from doing he would have been subject to fine and imprisonment, and now insisting that Mr. Hoffman shall be undisturbed in the possession of the office of Governor, and that the Republ cans shall take no steps to detect the tremes dons frauds which have debased the franchis The Times bids fair to become as good a Tammany paper in 1868 as it was in 1866.

We learn that arrangements have been pe fected by which the construction of the East India Telegraph will proceed forthwith. The subscription books will remain open up to the 20th inst, in Accordance with the Company . advertisements; but whatever balance of stock shall then be untaken will be subscribed ly capitalists already interested in the enterpris . An agent will at once proceed to Europe o purchase the cable, which will probably be found already manufactured. We rejoice that the success of this enterprise is thus assure !. and by American capital alone. It is unde stood that pecuniary assistance could have be a had in London, had it been required; but it is settled that the stock will all be taken, and the cable built, though no share should be subscribed for abroad.

John M. Crebs, Dem., is elected to Congre . over Gen. Green B. Raum in the Cairo Ditrict, another Democratic gain. The Illine ? delegation now stands ten Republicans a: 1 four Democrats.

the Assembly in the 1st District of Otsego by 49 majority. We also gain the Hd District, Clifford S. Arms being elected by 356 majority.

Judge W. W. Campbell (Rep.) is elected to

Oregon, nine counties to hear from, gives Grant 500 majority.

Prof. Goldwin Smith arrived in the steamship Weser, from Southampton, on Sunday morning, and left last evening for Ithaca, to assume his duties in the Cornell University, Prof. Smith's health is not as good as could be wished, having suffered considerably by the roughness of the voyage, yet he feels able to undertake his work at once. Prof. Smith was obliged, by the delicate state of his health, to decline many hospitalities extended him during his brief stay in the city.

Mr. OLIVER DYER lectures this evening in Concert Hall, Philadelphia.

CENTRAL PARK. The fellowing valuable donations have lately been made to the Zoological collection at the Central

Park: A Bear Cub, presented by Jno. J. Crooke; a Bald